

**Jozef Sojka**  
**Karol Lizák**

## **VPLYV VEĽKOSTI ŠTÁTOV NA EFEKTÍVNOSŤ ICH HOSPODÁRENIA**

***Abstract:** The focus of the paper is on the analysis of the impact of country size on the effectiveness of its economy. The authors intend to demonstrate that the country size is an important factor influencing economic parameters of the country concerned and effectiveness of its economy. Countries are divided into three groups by number of inhabitants, namely large and small countries, while the group of small countries is further subdivided into two groups: West European small countries and East European medium-sized and small countries, in particular European Union countries. The analysis focuses on the following economic indicators: productivity of labour, capital investments, competitiveness, the cost of scientific research, government debt, final consumption, import and export. In the first part, results are evaluated by separate groups for the period of 1996–2005. In the second part, effectiveness of each individual country and for each year is analysed separately. These data are later aggregated by groups so that these values were comparable. These aspects render an analytical insight in the effectiveness of the country's economic development, its dynamics and stability. Authors have discovered that after the aggregation by country size the same results are obtained as in the first part.*

***Key words:** productivity of labour, capital investment, competitiveness, cost of scientific research, government debt, final consumption, export and financial parameters, DEA.*

**JEL:** C 61, C 67

### **1 Úvod**

Poslaním príspevku je analyzovať vplyv veľkosti štátov na efektívnosť ich hospodárenia. Chceme ukázať, že veľkosť štátu je významným faktorom, ktorý vplýva na ekonomické parametre týchto štátov, ako aj na efektívnosť ich hospodárenia. Medzi veľké štáty podľa počtu obyvateľov sme zaradili tieto európske štáty: Nemecko, Taliansko, Grécko, Španielsko, Francúzsko, Holandsko a Anglicko. Malé štáty sme rozdelili na dve skupiny, a to malé štáty západnej Európy a malé štáty strednej, resp. východnej Európy.